

MULTITUDE PUTS TAG OF APPROVAL ON GREAT FAIR

Twelve Thousand Critics
"From Missouri" Gave
It Only Praise.

FEATURES THERE FOR EVERYBODY

Though Without Startling
Events, Model Exposition Ex-
cels Any Held Heretofore in
Virginia—Crowds Mostly Con-
cerned in Exhibits—To-
Day's Richmond Day.

For the first time since the opening, the public yesterday looked upon the State Fair in its fullness. Exhibits which were incomplete on the opening day showed a solid front. The program of free features which was interrupted Monday by the late arrival of several of the acts, was carried out to the letter. The gaps in the midway were filled as far as they are going to be filled. In short, by yesterday's exhibition, the seventh annual Virginia State Fair either stood at its peak.

Every Department Running. To tell the tale unvarnished, yesterday brought no startling feature. As fair days go, it proceeded serenely with nothing to mar and nothing to place in the headlines. The balloons rose high from the ground and made serious jumps, but both came back to earth without injury. The girl divers described graceful parabolic curves in the air, but rose smiling from the tank every shot out of the box. Hardy, the wizard of the air, balanced gracefully on a wire fifty feet from the earth, with not even the sign of a net to break a possible fall, but he didn't fall.

It was much a day as those who pick their words describe as "eminently successful." No fights, no accidents, not even a solitary pickpocket came to disturb the general good feeling. Two horses in the steeplechase threw their riders at heated points in the race, but the jockeys escaped with minor scratches. Mr. Hawkins rushed to the scene with the city ambulance, but there was no flowing blood to stop and nothing to cut.

For once at least the Washington forecast was lost in the shuffle. Chief Willis Moore planted a big crop of gloom Monday night by predicting that Tuesday would bring rain. Nothing of the kind developed. Never a cloud appeared for even five minutes to bolster the croak of the Weather Bureau. The day was literally shot to the core with sunshine.

"I knew all along it wouldn't rain," said President Fairfax, of the State Fair Association. "I could tell it from the way the wind blew last night. It's a good thing these weather prophets fail occasionally."

While all amusements drew well yesterday, and at certain times attracted three-fourths of the carnival crowd, the exhibits were well attended. The bump of inequities in the well developed in fair crowd, as any keen phenologist can testify. It was apparent in the machinery exhibit which attracted as many school girls as it did farmers and business men, and in the exhibit of embroidery work before which passed in review as many men as spinners.

The county buildings, with their store of agricultural and farm products were crowded all day. Fellow farmers admitted the enterprise of their competitors, and denizens of the city came to wonder at Patrick County's magnificent display of apples. An exhibit of live bees, shown in the process of making honey, and a large yellow hen that walks up right like a man in a cage in the Poultry Building kept the attendants in charge busy answering questions.

In Industries the crowds pressed close about an exhibit by the American Tobacco Company showing the processes in stripping and stemming tobacco. A squad of lusty darkies, both male and female, worked adeptly at tables loaded with the raw leaf, singeing with measured monotony as they worked.

City Officials Out. Designated in the fair advance as City Administration Day, yesterday was dedicated by the Fair Association to the powers which administer the affairs of the city. Mayor Atwell came out in the afternoon to present the official how-dye-do, and twenty-five Aldermen and Councilmen made a sound of inspection as guests of the fair. With one voice they pronounced it the best exposition ever staged in the history.

For the first time since the opening the grandstand held a genuine throng crowd that sat the long hours through with the doggedness of the quinine turf lover. The crowd of the

TAP FAMILY TILL IN TAFT'S BEHALF

President's Brothers
Contribute \$150,000 to
His Campaign.

COST GREATER THAN EXPECTED

Manager McKinley Tells Com-
mittee That Five Times as
Much Money Was Spent as
Had Been Planned—His
Memory Very Faulty,
as to Details.

Washington, October 8.—The sum of \$250,000, collected and spent in the campaign for President Taft's re-nomination through his Washington headquarters, was partly accounted for today by Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, the President's campaign manager, in testimony before the Senate investigating committee.

Mr. McKinley said the Taft family, comprising Charles P. Taft, Henry W. Taft and Horace Taft, brothers of the President, gave \$150,000. The campaign, he declared, had cost five times what was anticipated.

"When we started out we expected to spend about \$50,000," he told the committee.

The other contributors to the Taft fund with the respective amounts, as given by Mr. McKinley, were: John Hays Hammond, \$25,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$25,000; E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, \$20,000; "Mr. Kasey" and "Mr. Patton," of New York, described as "friends of the President," \$12,000; Richard Kern, of St. Louis, ambassador to Austria-Hungary, \$5,000; Senator W. Murray Crane, \$5,000; Secretary Knox, \$2,500, and \$1,000 each by Attorney-General Wickersham, former Senator Nathan B. Scott and A. C. James.

All He Has to Show. Mr. McKinley's records were read from small pencilled memoranda, which he dug out of a trouser pocket. He told the committee they were all he had to show for the handling of the big fund except books kept in the headquarters that covered \$154,000 spent directly for ordinary campaign purposes. Mr. McKinley declared his memory was not good enough to recall all the purposes for money that went out. He said he did not know the total amount that had been spent for President Taft in the entire campaign.

The amounts given by the respective members of the Taft family were not furnished by Mr. McKinley, he did the committee ask for further particulars.

Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, will appear before the committee to-morrow to testify as to his contributions to the President's primary fund, and Charles D. Hill, now the chairman of the national committee, will also appear. The committee will also hear Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, who gave about \$50,000 to the Roosevelt fund this year.

Mr. McKinley, though sharply questioned by members of the committee, to-day could give no information as to the Taft funds raised in the different States. He declared he did not even know the names of men in charge of affairs in many States. The balance of the big fund for which he had no records had "dripped out" in different State campaigns, he said. The contributions to the State campaigns by the Taft national headquarters were given as follows:

West Virginia, \$5,000; Maryland, \$10,000 to \$15,000; Ohio, \$5,000; Illinois, \$15,000; Maine, \$2,000; Texas, \$5,000; Indiana, \$10,000; Iowa, \$5,000; Kansas, \$5,000; Kentucky, \$2,000.

Omaha McFarly contest manager for Colonel Roosevelt, held the witness stand throughout the afternoon. Mr. McFarly accounted for the expenditures of \$25,000 of \$30,000 by the Roosevelt committee in the Southern States, where contests were brought, he denied that any money had been spent to influence delegates or that he knew of the use of any money in this way either before or at the Chicago convention.

Paid Expenses of Delegates. Mr. McKinley admitted freely that the Taft campaign committee had paid the expenses of delegates to the Chicago convention, a procedure that both he and Mr. McFarly said had been a "long-standing custom."

"Do you know anything of the use of money at the Chicago convention to change votes," asked Senator Clapp, and Mr. McKinley replied: "Nothing I would want to swear to, smilingly."

Chairman Clapp asked Mr. McFarly if he knew of the "underwriting" of the Roosevelt campaign by men who were said to have pledged \$200,000 or \$250,000 to secure Colonel Roosevelt's nomination. "It is an absurd yarn," declared Mr. McFarly.

Mr. McKinley, when later called to the stand, answered the same question "I think that a silly story just as Mr. McFarly said."

A long examination of President Taft's pre-convention campaign management drew little more from him than the original statement he had given the committee. Senator Foraker intimated that Mr. McKinley was a poor business man, but the latter insisted that it had been impossible to keep track of campaign receipts or expenditures. He did not know where the bank books or check books were or whether there were any balances left in the bank, but agreed to look the matter up.

To most of the committee's questions he answered: "I don't know" or "I don't remember."

Recounting Expenses. The detailed expenses at Washington headquarters, sworn to by Mr. McKinley, included printing and mailing, \$20,000; telegraph, telephone and postage, \$15,000; campaign buttons and lithographs, \$15,000; advertising and news service, \$20,000; speech-writing, traveling and special train.

ELLYSON IS ASKED TO CALL MEETING

Appeal to State Commit-
tee From Fourth Dis-
trict Certain.

OUTCOME OF COUNT IS NOT ANNOUNCED

Another Meeting of District
Committee Will Be Held Mon-
day, but It Is Assured That
Its Decision Will Not
Be Accepted as
Final.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Petersburg, Va., October 8.—The fourth District Democratic Committee was in session until after 4 o'clock this morning, recounting the ballots in the contested congressional primary election of September 21, the returns on their face giving Judge Watson, 4,458, and Mr. Turnbull, 4,445, or eight majority for Judge Watson. Before adjourning for needed rest, the committee had recounted the ballots of Amelia, Brunswick and Dinwiddie Counties.

The committee again met at 3:30 o'clock this morning, resumed the work of recounting the ballots, and remained continuously in session until nearly 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the last of the counties was disposed of.

A number of void ballots were found, and many ballots were challenged by either side for improper marking, mutilation or other cause. These were placed in the custody of the secretary for later consideration.

It is reported that both candidates gained by the recount. Turnbull four or five and Watson between fifteen and eighteen. Turnbull gained one vote in Nottoway, and Judge Watson gained six in Brunswick, and two in Petersburg.

The committee, however, did not make any announcement as to how the uncontested vote stands, or how it is affected by the gains, losses or deposits. Turnbull's case, however, is not announced until the final meeting of the committee, which will be held next Monday.

The recount being ended the committee and counsel on both sides consulted as to the line of future proceedings, and various suggestions were made by both committees and counsel. It was agreed that when the committee adjourns to-day, it should be to meet on Monday next at 1:30 in the afternoon in the Chesterfield Hotel.

To Decide All Matters. It was decided that instead of deciding questions at issue by piecemeal or holding one or more meetings of the committee, all matters bearing on the contest should be decided and decided at the meeting on Monday. This would give the contestants time to prepare his pleading and answer to the contestant's petition of contest, and give the contestant also time to amend his petition.

It was agreed and so decided that all evidence to be submitted in the form of depositions taken in the presence of opposing counsel after one notice and in the form of legal documentary evidence. Oral testimony and affidavits were ruled out.

It was also decided that all evidence and matters to be brought before the committee should be in the form of pleadings, and that no complaint from either side not covered by the pleadings should be entertained.

It was decided further, on motion of Committee-man Thompson, that the contestant (Mr. Turnbull) be required to complete his pleadings and deliver copies of the same to the contestee and the chairman of the district committee by 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning; and that the contestee (Judge Watson) be required to complete his pleadings and answer and deliver copies of the same to the contestant and the chairman of the district committee by 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

It was further decided that the taking of depositions and preparing evidence be limited to the time between 10 o'clock Thursday morning and midnight of Saturday.

To Call State Committee. It being understood on both sides, practically so announced, indeed, that there would be an appeal from the decision of the district committee to the State committee, no matter what the result, the committee directed Chairman Gilliam to communicate at once with State Chairman Ellyson and request him to call a meeting of the State committee for Tuesday evening, October 15, at 8 o'clock, to dispose of any appeal.

The question of the expenses incident to the contest was brought up, the amount being estimated at \$150. The committee, by agreement of both sides, assessed each candidate for the full amount, with the understanding that the loser in the contest should pay the entire expense.

It is understood that Chairman Gilliam has a surplus in hand left over from the campaign, and which is to be returned to the candidate. At 2 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet next Monday at 12 P. M. Finally to dispose of the contest, and the meeting is going to be a very interesting one.

Statement by Mr. Buford. E. P. Buford, counsel for Mr. Turnbull, to-day made the following statement in reference to the report of last night's proceedings of the committee published in The Times-Dispatch this morning:

"I notice that in to-day's issue of The Times-Dispatch, Mr. Byrd, of counsel for Judge Watson, is quoted as saying that if the poll books which have just been opened by the committee should be rejected for irregularities, Mr. Turnbull would lose a considerable number of votes. The irregularities referred to apply to both candidates, but some of the irregularities

DIPLOMACY FAILS TO PREVENT CLASH

War Is Declared and
Balkan States Are
Aflame.

CATSPA W MADE OF MONTENEGRO

Little State Is Used to Bring on
Hostilities With Turkey, and
Its Neighbors Will Follow
Soon With Their
Declarations of
War.

London, October 8.—While none of the Balkan States except Montenegro had, up to a late hour to-night, declared war against Turkey, everything points to such action within a few days and perhaps within a few hours.

It is believed here that Bulgaria and Turkey are both manoeuvring to throw the onus of the first hostile act upon the other and that Montenegro's declaration of war, which made with the cognisance of the other Balkan states to forestall interference by the powers. The latter, however, are continuing their efforts to avert war.

Small clashes already are occurring on the Montenegrin frontier in an effort apparently to hold a Turkish army corps at this point until they can be relieved by reserve divisions of Rodia. The first severe fight is expected in the direction of Scutari in the unlikely that the Montenegrins will attempt to penetrate to Novipazar.

According to a report from Vienna to-night, Bulgaria and Serbia are expected to declare war to-morrow.

Confederation Begins. Paris, October 8.—General conflagration in the Balkans is expected by officials here within forty-eight hours. Montenegro's declaration of war against Turkey is regarded as the beginning. It is believed other units in the Balkans' coalition will follow suit as soon as the mobilization of their armies is complete. There could easily have been done by representations of the powers will avert general hostilities.

Montenegro's move is considered in Paris to be part of a prearranged plan. It is asserted Greece was first selected by the Balkan confederation to force the issue and inaugurate the war. This could easily have been done by Greece seating in the Greek Parliament the deputies from Crete, which would have been a casus belli to Turkey. Greece, however, declined to accept responsibility.

Montenegro was then picked. She had a long-standing quarrel with Turkey over the boundary question, and Turkey's refusal to grant satisfaction was seized upon as justification for Montenegro's resort to arms.

A prominent diplomat said to-night: "It looks as if our fine European diplomacy had been beaten by the cleverness of the Balkan states. These states have grown weary of Ottoman promises."

Despite Russian sympathy for the Balkans, whose political welfare Russia has fostered, no complications have arisen between Russia and Austria and both these nations have assured the other powers of their determination not to be drawn into the imbroglio.

Confirmation of the forces impelling King Ferdinand to go to war is found in a letter just received at Paris by a brother of a Bulgarian captain now at the front. The officer wrote: "This week brings decisive events. Either the powers must effectively guarantee the cessation of the century-old practice of persecuting and massacring Christians, or we make war. Permits itself to be disarmed by the powers it will be the signal for a revolution. Every Bulgarian ardently desires war."

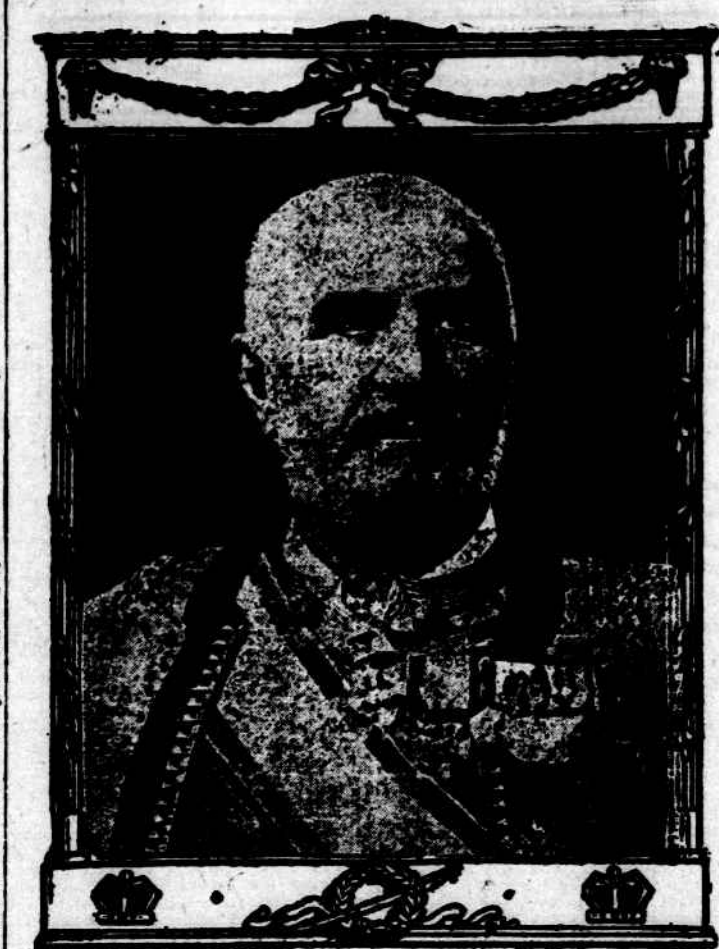
In conclusion, the writer expressed the opinion that they would soon be before the walls of Adrianople and added: "Without doubt it will be another terrible episode. But if 100,000 fall at Adrianople, 50,000 will remain to march on Constantinople."

Reasons to Arms. Constantinople, October 8.—Prior to receiving his passports from the Turkish government, the Montenegrin charge d'affaires, M. Flamant, handed the following note in behalf of his government to the Porte:

"I regret that Montenegro has exhausted without avail all amicable means of settling the numerous misunderstandings and conflicts which have constantly arisen with the Ottoman empire."

"With the authorization of King Nicholas, I have the honor to inform you that from to-day the government of Montenegro ceases all relations with the Ottoman empire, leaving it to the arms of the Montenegrins to secure recognition of their rights and the rights which have been ignored for

Starts War in the Balkans



PRINCE NICHOLAS I. OF MONTENEGRO.

WILSON REPEATS HIS ACCUSATION

He Is Confident That Steel Cor-
poration Is Back of
Third Party.

REPLIES TO ROOSEVELT
Knows Nothing of Money Sup-
port, but "Thoughts"
Are the Same.

Kansas City, October 8.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, in his speeches at Topeka, Kansas, and here to-night, replied to Colonel Roosevelt's request at Albany, N. Y., last night that the Democratic nominee "prove or retract the declaration that the United States Steel Corporation is behind the third party program for regulating trusts."

The Governor reiterated that the Steel Corporation was "behind the third party program in thought," and added he knew nothing of any financial support. The Governor amplified his position and made a new attack on the tariff politics of both his opponents.

"I understand from the newspapers," said Governor Wilson, in his Topeka speech, "that Mr. Roosevelt was distressed by my suggestion the other day that the United States Steel Corporation was back of his plan for controlling the trusts. He interpreted my remarks to mean that they were supporting him with their money. I do not know whether they are supporting him with their money or not; it does not make any difference. What I know is that they are supporting him with their thought, and their thought is not our thought. I meant and I say again that the kind of control which he proposes is the kind of control that the United States Steel Corporation wants."

Their Own Point of View. "I am perfectly willing to admit that they think it is best for the country. My point is that this is a method conceived from the point of view of the very men who are to be controlled."

The Governor charged that the Roosevelt program was not progressive at all in its fundamentals, and marked that Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, and George W. Perkins, a director, suggested the plan of governmental control of trusts.

"And if Mr. Roosevelt," said the Governor, "is willing to have Mr. Perkins suggest how the corporations ought to be regulated, why will he not be willing to take suggestions from the same quarter as to the details of the regulation? I have no quarrel with Mr. Perkins, except with his judgment."

"I am not questioning Mr. Roosevelt's motives. I have nothing to do with them. But if he is allowed to patent the present processes of industry in this country and direct them with regard to the way in which they treat the United States, then he will see that his old classifications are realized, for he used to tell us there were good trusts and bad trusts, and he will guarantee to us that all trusts will be good."

Views Are the Same. Referring to the tariff, the Governor said: "The utterances of Mr. Roosevelt with regard to the tariff are practically identical with those of Mr. Roosevelt."

ENTERS DENIAL FOR 'DYNAMITERS'

Attorney Harding Says They
Had Naught to Do With
Plotting Explosions.

Places Guilt on Three Men, All
of Whom Have
Confessed.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 8.—What the defense will be in the trial of the men accused by the government of complicity in the "dynamite conspiracy" was outlined before the jury today by William N. Harding, attorney for the defendants.

Mr. Harding said at the outset it would be shown that the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers never appropriated a dollar to be used for dynamiting. If any one connected with the union diverted funds for any illegal purpose, the guilty persons, he said it would be shown, were not among the present defendants.

"When you have heard all the testimony," said Mr. Harding, "we think you will have concluded that about three men were engaged in the nefarious work of dynamiting, and that those three men already have pleaded guilty."

Referring to letters written by Frank M. Ryan, president of the iron workers' union, to various business agencies, which the government quoted as showing that "jobs" was the term used to designate explosions against employers of nonunion labor, Mr. Harding said it would be shown that "jobs" meant only new work which offered opportunity for union men to get employment. He admitted that it would be upon the very letters which the government quoted in the indictments the defense expected to rest its case.

Miller Completes Address. District Attorney Miller completed to-day an address to the jury of twenty-three hours. In concluding, he described the arrest of J. B. McNamara and Orville E. McNamara at Detroit, saying that while in the hands of detectives, McNamara had offered \$100,000 and then \$50,000 if they would free him.

"McNamara said it was no use to arrest him, for behind him he had the iron workers' union and behind the union the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Miller. "He said he would raise \$50,000 and employ Clarence S. Durrow to defend him."

Mr. Miller said Herbert A. Hoelck, acting secretary-treasurer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in "betraying" his fellow defendants had delivered to the government agents the keys of the union headquarters' office and had permitted a telephonic "spy" system to be installed under the desk of President Frank M. Ryan.

The district attorney also asserted that James B. McNamara and Orville McNamara arrived in Chicago one cold day in February, 1911, and discovered that dynamite which they had carried in a suit case from Indianapolis had frozen. McNamara placed the dynamite on a radiator in his house and went out to look at a manufacturing plant. When he returned he found his little girl seated in front of the radiator playing with the explosive.

Only Seven to Charge. Referring to the charges against McNamara and Orville McNamara, the district attorney said: "The utterances of Mr. Roosevelt with regard to the tariff are practically identical with those of Mr. Roosevelt."

DRAMATIC FINISH AS GIANTS LOSE FIRST OF SERIES

Pro-New York Crowd
Yells Itself Hoarse in
Ninth Inning.

RALLY STARTED BRINGING HOPE

Joe Wood, However, Tightened
Up and Makes Red Sox Victory
Secure by Fanning Last Two
Men, With Third and First
Occupied—35,000 See
Game.

New York, October 8.—The National Commission's figures for attendance of receipts at to-day's game are as follows:
Total paid attendance, 35,700.
Total receipts, \$77,157.
National commission's share, \$7,513.
Players' share, \$46,545.
Each club's share, \$12,532.

Americans overcame the New York Nationals by a score of 4 to 3 to-day, before more than 35,000 people in the first game of the world's series. The contest was nip and tuck all the way. The Giants made a thrilling rally in the ninth inning when they nearly tied the score, but "Smoky" Wood's bewildering speed turned two Giant batters back to the bench on strikes for the last two put outs, and the Red Sox carried off the honor.

When victory perched on the banners of the Red Sox post, the Boston delegation marched across the field, led Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, who was a guest of Mayor Gaynor, led in the cheers for the players of both teams.

Governor Eugene Foss, of Massachusetts, and Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, saw the contest.

Rarely if ever has any world's series game provided such a dramatic finish. Two runs behind, Giant supporters had given up hope. Hundreds were leaving the stands when Merkle sent a single to the outfield after one man was out. A Texas leviathan followed by a hit by Meyers, which sent Merkle home, put the stands in a state of excitement.

With Giants on second and third, thousands stood in their seats and yelled. Fletcher swung his bat nervously, while Joe Wood seemed anxious. The Red Sox leviathan swung the bat, rubbed the ball and adjusted his cap. This delay seemed to unsettle Fletcher and he swung futilely at Wood's fast breaking shoots three times.

Crandall, a strong man in the pincches, came up. Wood put over two strikes and then three balls. The Red Sox tried to get over a high fast in-shot. Crandall swung, missed and the game was over.

It was a battle of managerial wits in the selection of pitchers. Manager McGraw pinned his faith in Tamm, who held the Red Sox hitless until the sixth inning, when Speaker's three-bagger broke the ice. Tamm was washed in the seventh inning, and before the fusillade of Boston hits was over, three scores were made and the Red Sox had a lead of two runs.

Manager Stahl placed his star pitcher, Joe Wood, on the mound, and in only two innings was the Red Sox moundman hitless. His dazzling moundwork continued undiminished until the last man had struck out. Wood fanned eleven and gave only two bases on balls.

The Giants scored first. In the third inning, after Tamm had fanned Devore worked the Red Sox baseman for a base on balls. Doyle put up a high fly to left field, which fell too far back for either Gardner or Wagner to reach. Doyle reached second on the hit, but Devore was held at third. Then Murray proved the Giants' hero of the day. The man who went hitless through last year's world series, connected with one of Wood's incoherent and sent the ball soaring over second for a single and brought Devore and Doyle over the plate.

Tamm was supreme until the sixth inning. Twenty Red Sox players had faced his quick breaking spitball before the first hit was made. That was a long drive for three bases by Speaker, who came home for the first run for the American League on an inside out by Duffy Lewis.

The seventh inning saw the end of Tamm. Three singles and a double sent three red-legged Boston players home, and Manager McGraw was quick to see that the Boston players had at last solved Tamm's delivery. Wagner started the trouble for Tamm in the seventh, after Stahl had been fanned. Cady followed with a line drive to centre and the Boston delegation in the stand turned loose a lusty cheer. Wood forced Cady at second, but Hooper shot a double past Merkle, putting Wagner across the plate and sending Wood to third. Yerkes responded with a sharp drive over second and before the ball could be returned to the infield, Hooper and Wood had scored.

With a lead of two runs the Giants had to take the offensive and they responded with their sixth inning rally, which filled by one run of tying the score.

"We won, as we thought we would, but the Giants gave us a good fight," remarked Manager Stahl, up by the dugout, as he early evening to the press.

"Joe Wood carried us to victory by the pitching and our strategy," (Continued on Page 2.)